

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

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NO. 295.

GEORGE O. BARNES

GOD IS LOVE AND NOTHING ELSE

— PRAISE THE LORD.

DURANT, Miss, Dec. 23, 1887.
(Continued from last issue.)
Sunday morning we attended a joint communion service at the Methodist church, where the Presiding Elder, Bro. Mitchell gave us a practical sermon on the duties of church stewards. The communion was administered on the four tables, unsatisfactory lines well known to all. A mention of what I believe to be the real import of the ordinance I did rather "cheeky" thing after all the services were over. The pastor gave out his appointments for the week and then the Presbyterian preacher gave his. After which I rose and said, "I see a good many of my people here and I will, announce that I will preach in the courthouse at 2 o'clock, and also at night, the usual hour." A hush, as if pulses had ceased to beat, followed this announcement but the walls were stout and the roof did not fall in.

Then the "spirit being stirred within me" I spoke boldly at the 2 P. M. service, on the proper observance of the LORD'S Supper; showing that in its true import it meant health for our diseased condition, and purity for our defiled, sin infected souls.

We only had seven services in Kosciusko, for we only remained four days. The closing meeting was at 2 P. M., yesterday. We left for Durant by the same train we came down, the 6:30 mail. Two days of most villainously diabolical weather, out of the four. When the elements favored, the house was crowded. Kosciusko is all right. "All the king's horses and all the king's men" can't set up "Dagon" on his pedestal again. In many, many hearts I praise the LORD.

The crucial test was well put by a colored brother, who called to see me. I appointed him for a lame leg. "Dey's makin' a great bog a-bog about lettin' 'em out," was the way he put it. I told him if "they" would only make as great a "bog" as he would keep them from going in, they would do the LORD better service. Ah, me! To think that good people so coolly acquiesce in that truly ferocious doctrine of the LORD'S peopling the infernal regions, yet kick so vigorously at His emptying them. We forget, we are sinners "saved by grace" ourselves, and actually think the folks sent to hell are worse than we by nature. There is such a lot of this pious "coolish aristocracy" feeling in the church. It was unconsciously expressed by another colored brother, who was overheard venturing the disapprobation of Bro. Barnes' doctrine about "lettin' 'em out." "You needn't tell me," he said to his companion, indignantly; "supposin' I was in heaven and you in de order place, do you suppose I would want you to come and set down by me, after you had been in de hell? No! I'd cuss de sing on you and I wouldn't be happy any mo'. It ain't reasonable."

How redolent of human nature that is, isn't it? I was a deceiver said it, but he spoke for his white brethren too. That is the wretched principle that bars the way to any reform of a released convict from jail or penitentiary.

Have you seen December's *Harper's*? Have you read Will Carleton's touching story in rhyme, that goes over this very point? If not, buy or borrow and read it. I have often been asked, when pointing out the scriptural distinction between law and punishment, law of this, punishment of the devil. "Would you then indict all the penitentiaries and jails and commit forth upon 'respectable society' the contents of the cess-pools of crime?" I answer "No! but not as you suppose, because the jail-birds are so bad, but because 'respectable society' is so bad. It is what it should be—a sympathetic, forgiving, self-deprecating and God-like, I would not only exempt the jail, but would 'insure for a nickel' the reformation, immediate and lasting, of 999 out of every 1,000 discharged prisoners. It is the heartlessness of 'respectable society' that holds the poor, released convict, who has served his term, all at arm's length, and makes return to respectability, as hopeless as the restoration of the once fallen woman; this human heartlessness, turns the man to a demon, relegates him to the penitentiary worse than when he came out; and sends the poor lost girl, on 'the short line' to the prostitution's grave. Read Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables' and its thrilling, awful relations. No respectable society so thoroughly bad, to try any such dangerous experiments. It cannot be trusted yet. But, thank God, this is of the earth, earthy. When heaven is reached we shall be ready to welcome the poor souls who have gone over the long, rough road; whose feet have trodden the 'burning streets'; and there will be no danger of demoralization in the here truly realm, for we shall know even as we know; 'for we shall know our God is Love and Nothing Else, and all the saved are alike, 'sinners saved by grace.' This is what we forget, and, forgetting, play into the devil's hand. Ever in Jesus, GEO. O. BARNES.

Naccharine, produced from coal tar, is three hundred times sweeter than sugar.

NEWS NOTES.

—The King of Spain is just beginning to talk; and, young as he is, he talks Spanish. (Continued from last issue.)
—William Herring, who killed his wife and her paramour at St. Francis, Ark., was hanged by vigilantes on Tuesday night.
—The town of Hume, Va., was nearly wiped out by fire Friday night, 128 houses being burned, causing a loss \$100,000.
—The floor of the hub of a Sioux Indian half breed, at Pierre, Dak., was taken up, when the ghastly spectacle of 11 skeletons was revealed.
—The Pennsylvania railroad company has inaugurated a system of savings banks for its employees and will give them interest on deposits.
—S. C. Cardwell, a clerk in a distillery at Camp Nelson, killed James Hunter, the store-keeper, in a quarrel over their respective rights in the establishment.
—The passenger rate from Louisville to San Francisco raised from \$52.60 to \$102.40, and tickets to all points in California will advance \$20 on the round-trip.
—Anthony, Kansas, is trying to get the county seat from Harper, although at the election the latter received 300 majority, alleging fraud and ballot box stuffing by the Harpers.
—Vigil Hewitt, now Deputy Insurance Commissioner, has been appointed Assistant Auditor of State, to succeed Charles S. Green, who retired the first of the year to accept the office of Tobacco Inspector on the Louisville breakers.

—John North, of Philadelphia, went home drunk and quarreled with his wife. Attempting to strike her, the blow fell upon the babe in her arms, crushing its skull, death immediately following. The miser able wretch became frantic when he realized his crime.

—According to Dan & Co., the failures last year numbered 230 less than 1886, but the liabilities are \$51,000,000 in excess. In 1887 there were 9,634 failures and \$167,560,944 liabilities. In 1886 the failures were 9,884 and liabilities \$114,644,117. The failures in the United States averaged one in 111 persons.

—Another wreck occurred on the Chicago & Atlantic road at Kents, Ind. A brakeman and a cow of cattle were burned to a crisp. Near Meadville, Pa., a freight and a "thunderbolt" express collided with a disastrous crash, on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road. Five persons were killed outright and 15 were badly hurt. The details of the disasters are terrible.

—Frank Conway, keeper of McKenna's billiard hall, was fatally shot at Richmond by George White, Jr., a seafarer. The trouble grew out of the price of the game. Conway applied an epithet to White and was shot, the ball passing through the left arm and entering the lungs. White went at once and tried to get into the county jail, but the trunker, seeing he was drunk, did not believe his story that he had shot a man, and drove him away.

DANVILLE HOTEL TRAGEDY.

—A "Crackende" party was given by Mrs. Mennie McKenna Thursday night. About 15 young people were in attendance.

—Rev. David Fennessy, president of St. Mary's College, was in town Thursday, the guest of Rev. A. J. Brady. Mr. Frank VanWinkle, who has been in Tennessee for some months, is at home on a visit.

—A pantomime representation of Rip VanWinkle was given at the Dext and Dext Theatre Thursday evening. Prof. J. H. Yager had charge of the management, and all of the performers were males.

—Mr. Lee Withrow, the baggage master who was killed in the collision between the fast train below Somerset on Saturday was for a number of years a citizen of Danville, where he was ever been kindly remembered. He drove the stage between here and Nicholasville and after years, between here and Shelby City. His wife, who died several years ago, was a Miss Huston, of Lincoln, near Hustonville.

—Dr. Thomas W. Jackson died suddenly at his home on the Parvillie turnpike Saturday evening, it is thought of heart disease. A native of Bourbon county, Dr. Jackson came to Danville when a young man and has resided here and in the county since continuously ever since. During his professional career he stood in the front among physicians and surgeons. About 25 years ago he retired from the profession and has since then occupied himself in the management of his large estate. He was a quiet, unassuming man, but distinguished by strong convictions upon all subjects. Although belonging to the religious sect, he was a firm believer in the religious truths of religion and was a constant reader of the scriptures. He was the uncle and early medical preceptor of the late Dr. John D. Jackson, whose death is still regarded as a great loss to his profession. Dr. Jackson's funeral is set for to-day (Monday) at 10 o'clock. There will be brief religious services by Rev. P. T. Hale, of the Baptist church, after which the remains will be interred in the cemetery by the side of two brothers, who died many years ago. The following named gentlemen have been selected as pall bearers: Messrs R. O. and A. E. Logan, Drs. J. M. Meyer and L. S. McMurry, Messrs. W. B. Lyne and J. B. McFerran.

GARRARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT.

Lancaster.
—The rain of Sunday night started the streams and filled the ponds in this vicinity.
—The board of supervisors of Garrard county meets to-day to raise property valuations.
—H. C. Arnold, Jr., sold 1 Zick Smiley, of Lexington, one three-year-old gelding for \$145.
—A great rush is expected by the merchant of Lancaster to-day, Monday, on the part of their customers to pay up.
—W. G. Smith went to Somerset yesterday, Monday. R. L. Little and family left yesterday for Springfield, which place will be their future home.
—The wife of J. B. Johnston presented him with a ten pound boy on Saturday night, for a New Year's gift. The youngster is named Stuart Johnson.
—The school taught at the Pleasant Hill school house by Mrs. Dilly Brown, closed last week. The average attendance for the session was 40 pupils per day.
—Capt. M. Salter is temporarily assigned to duty at Carley's distillery, vice Jan. Hunter, who was killed there last Friday by Cardwell. His friends hope the position will be permanent.

—A half century ago the 1st day of Jan. was always a big one in Lancaster. On that day everybody who owed a debt paid it; there was a general settling up all round. Those were good old days.

—Garrard county comes in for her share in everything. At the republican legislative caucus in Frankfort last week Hon. W. O. Bradley was nominated for Senator, Miss Ella Watson for librarian and W. G. Danlap for clerk, all of Garrard.

—George W. B. is rejoiced because a certain preacher the other day, at one of the churches here, referred to the L. & N. railroad as a grasping monopoly. George says the K. C. has been as much abused; it does him good to hear another road get it in the neck.

—The young men of the Lancaster Social Club gave an elegant banquet at the Miller Hotel on Friday night to the young ladies of the Club and a few visiting friends. The menu was prepared by Mrs. Pattie Miller, the hostess, and that is as much as to say that it was perfect in every respect. There were about 90 guests present.

HUSTONVILLE, LINCOLN COUNTY.

—The ice season was brought to a sudden end still Friday evening. The rain of that night was very abundant and swelled the streams to such an extent as to defy the intense cold of Sunday and the night following.

—Our stirring young trader, grocer, druggist, &c., celebrated New Year's morning by exhibiting to his friends another Miss Hann, large and likely, intelligent for her age, and pretty for her opportunities. "Tone" is one of our most hustling citizens.

—The railroad collision of Saturday brought sorrow to our county. Young Mr. Severance was widely known and highly esteemed in this community, while Mr. Withrow, who formerly lived among us, and married here, was universally beloved and deservedly so. His wife, who was Miss Nannie, daughter of John Huston, of this place, died some two years since at Lindlow leaving three interesting children, now doubly orphaned.

—The blood-curdling war hoop is not heard as frequently as it was a week ago. The negro John Brown, whose skull was caved by a blow from Jim Helm's gun, is thought to be in a precarious condition, but I believe there is no precedent for an injury on the head having ever proved fatal to one of the race. Hence it is not probable that John's soul, like that of his immortal prototype and namesake of Harper's Ferry, will be doomed to an interminable "marching on," keeping step to the music of the spheres. Tanguin is hopeful.

—I have noticed from Frankfort that a State Teachers' Association will convene there February 10th. The address of welcome will be delivered by Mr. Buckner. Judge Ballou, the father of the educational progress in Kentucky will preside over the body. Many of the teachers' habits of the system are expected to be present and it is hoped that teachers and educators from all parts of the State will be found in attendance. Our county has a large number of teachers, whom I should be proud to meet there; and I hope all who can will make their arrangements to go on hand.

—I was recalled to Dr. Vanmeter's reminiscences of his experience as a premarriage riser of the dead. My inference is that had Charles Caldwell's watermelon patch been guarded by heavy artillery during the military doctor's college days, the crop would have averaged more satisfactorily. But second, if not sober, thought, saved in an one occasion, when a party, having walked two miles, and opened the tempting enclosure, held a consultation and decided, at the doctor's suggestion, I think, to go back to town for another drink before they could feel prepared to make the attack in force. But that drink saved the melons on that occasion.

—The steamer Osage, from China and Japan, is quarantined at San Francisco, as two cases of small pox were discovered among the steerage passengers.

HORRIBLE!

Lightning Expresses on the Cincinnati Southern Collide.

Causing Terrible Slaughter and Destruction.

JAMES SEVERANCE Among the DEAD

Saturday night our citizens were startled by the report of a terrible accident on the Cincinnati Southern. The first news was that 25 persons had been killed, including our townsman, James Severance, and over 100 wounded by the collision of the limited lightning express trains at a point some 20 miles below Somerset, when they were running at 60 miles an hour. This was an exaggeration but subsequent reports made the matter but little less horrible. It seems that the train dispatcher had ordered the trains to pass at Summit, but one of the engineers mistook the name for Somerset and the train came together with all the force of their powerful momentum, shattering them almost and wrecking a number of cars, some of which were burned. Four persons were killed outright and 15 wounded, five of the latter dying since. James Severance, of Stanford, suffered concussion with effusion of the brain and died Sunday night at Somerset, where most of the wounded were brought. Three small scalp wounds are on his head, but other wise he is not at all disfigured. His mother, Brother Will and Dr. Peyton went at once to his side, but he never rallied or recognized any of them.

The other killed are Lsa Withrow, baggage master, Ludlow; L. C. Cullen, baggage master, Ludlow; W. B. Powell, E. O. Express messenger, Madisonville; O. H. Candee, fireman, Ludlow; Miss Jessie Green, Chattanooga; Pat Taylor, engineer train 1, Somerset. Among the wounded are E. J. Roberts, mail agent, leg and arm broken; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Avery, Covington, badly scalded; Engineer Michael, leg broken; Joseph Hepp, Covington, severely hurt; W. E. Jackson, express messenger, badly bruised; Pat Murphy, Junction City, leg broken and Conductor Shrum, whose mail case caused the accident, internally injured. Several of the killed were burned with the wreck. Other persons are missing and they also are supposed to be burned. The accident is the most horrible that ever occurred in Kentucky and might have been avoided but for having names and stations so near alike on paper. Dr. Peyton says that the Hicks family, the Porches and others, of Somerset, did all in their power to help the unfortunate and their friends, while the doctors labored with the greatest zeal to ameliorate the condition of the wounded.

Jimie Severance

Erasing in some measure the estimation in which Jimie Severance was held in this community, the following resolutions were passed by a meeting of a large number of the young men of Stanford soon after the sad news of his death reached us. Resolved, That in the death of our dear young friend and associate, Jimie Severance, an irreparable loss is sustained by his companions, his family and the community. As a friend he was ever true; as a son and brother kind and loving; as a companion, always cheerful, generous, considerate and faithful; as a christian highly exemplary in all his duties and deportment; honorable, high minded and chivalrous; in business relations he exhibited a courtesy and capacity of the highest order.

In his calm and unexpressed sad demise, we, his young associates and friends, offer to his father, mother, brothers and relatives whatever of consolation there is in sincere sympathy.

E. C. WALTON, C. C. CARSON, E. G. HALL, J. MARK HARRIS, W. B. WALTON, A. W. B. MCKINNEY, Committee.

—Banker Wilson, of Lexington, and owner of the Lexington Sand, has bought E. C. Lawrence, a ten-year-old stallion of M. C. Hough, of Lima, for \$5,000.

Buckner's Anker Salve.
This is a salve for the cure of Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Salt Rheum, Fester Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Eruptions, Gums, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or to pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or your money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by A. R. Penny, Stanford, Ky.

Wonderful Cures.
W. B. Hays, Cashier of the Retail Druggists, Room 11, 217, Western Bank Building, Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Buckner's Anker Salve for sale. Have never had a cure since they were first used, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by A. R. Penny, Stanford, Ky.

Personal.
Mr. N. H. Frohman, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottle at A. R. Penny's Drug Store.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons holding accounts against David Spoonamore, dec'd, will present them to me properly proven and receive payment.
JOHN Z. SPOONAMORE,
Administrator David Spoonamore.
202-41

FOR SALE!

One of the Most Desirable Building Lots in Stanford.
South side Main street, opposite Christian church lot and adjoining the Presbyterian church lot. For terms, price, &c., call on J. W. Warren.
JENKINS & WARREN.

H. H. INGERMANN, MASTERSON PRYTON.

INGERSOLL & PEYTON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

All business intrusted to us will be carefully and promptly attended to.

Posted.

This is to notify the public that we will not permit any hunting or any other trespassing on our farms, but will punish any person or persons so trespassing to the full extent of the law.
Nov. 4, 1887.
JAMES PEPPLES,
C. M. SPOONAMORE,
A. M. FELLAND,
J. H. MILLER,
WILLIAM BECK.

E. H. FOX,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
DANVILLE, KY.

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MY SPECIALTY.

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By paying us \$3 you will receive for one year your home paper with the Courier-Journal, the representative newspaper of the South, democratic in its views, and for revenue only, and the best, brightest and most liberal weekly in the United States. Those who desire to examine a sample copy of the Courier-Journal can do so at this office.

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Demorest's Illustrated Magazine

Stockholders Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Kentucky will be held at their banking house in Louisville on the 2d Tuesday 15 January, 1888, for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve the ensuing year.
J. W. HUCKER, Cashier.

Stockholders Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank will be held at their banking house in Louisville on the 2d Tuesday 15 January, 1888, for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve the ensuing year.
JOHN J. McROBERTS, Cashier.

Stockholders Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers National Bank will be held at their banking house in Louisville on the 2d Tuesday 15 January, 1888, for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve the ensuing year.
J. R. OWENLEY, Cashier.

WALTON'S OPERA HOUSE,

—STANFORD, KY.—
WALTON BROS. - Proprietors.

Size of Stage, 20x50. Eight complete sets of Scotch. ery. Seating capacity, including gallery, 900. Reasonable rates for good attractions.

WOOD WALLACE,

—Successors to Wallace & Cochran—
513 4th St, Louisville, Ky.

THE GENTS' FURNISHER

AND AGENTS FOR THE
INDIANAPOLIS LAUNDRY.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

Office south side Main, two doors above depot at.

NOTICE!

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Jones & Fulmer has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Henry Fulmer retaining. E. W. Jones assumes all liabilities and collects all accounts.
E. W. JONES,
HENRY FULMER.
Crab Orchard, Ky. Dec. 12, 1887.

All persons having accounts with Jones & Fulmer must come forward and settle by January 1st, 1888, as the firm's business must be settled at once.

C. W. METCALF, JR.,

Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent,
BARBOURVILLE, KY.

Will practice in any court in Eastern Kentucky. Examination of land titles made a specialty. Any abstracts of timber, coal, timber and mineral lands for sale. Information furnished on any point and correspondence solicited. (281-11)

MILLINERY.

Famously opening an elegant line of Spring and Summer Millinery, including all
The Latest Novelties of the Season.

All Nations, such as Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Buttons, Garters, Bows, etc. You will find them all made a specialty. Any alterations and repairs made at short notice. A. W. HARRIS, 100-101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 60

W. P. WALTON.

Gov. BUCKNER's message is a production of which any man might be proud. It shows a thorough knowledge of the status of State affairs and his suggestions are timely, well considered and in the main such as ought to be adopted. No part of the public business is overlooked and the beauty of it is that there is no indulgence in puffy-duck about national affairs. He commends the wisdom of the former legislature in adopting a new revenue law which has resulted in a more equitable assessment and made a balance of \$197,684.88 in place of the deficit of previous years. A few amendments may be necessary, but care should be taken not to modify the principal features of the bill. Attention is called to the unnecessary expenditures in power for criminal prosecutions, record books and idiots and he suggests restrictive legislation on the subject of guards for prisoners. All fines should be immediately covered into the treasury and the officers entitled by law to percentage from them be paid by warrants from the auditor, because much of the fines collected are now never accounted for. He calls attention to the unconstitutionality of acts exempting private property from taxation, recommends the examination of the accounts of the auditor and treasurer and a thorough revision of the criminal laws. Assassination and burglary, when accompanied by arson, endangering life, should be punished with exceptional severity and a statute passed defining clearly what cases are bailable. The growing evil of bribery in elections is dwelt upon and the suggestion made that the briber should suffer even more severely than the bribed.

Upon the exercise of the pardoning power, the governor is peculiarly level-headed. Applications for it are always ex parte statements and often untrue, and he asks that in order that he may act fairly in all cases, that a law be passed making it the duty of the prosecuting attorney to forward him a statement of what was proved in the case when on trial. He is greatly pleased with the labors of the railroad commission and wants their powers considerably enlarged, their office located at Frankfort and efficient salary fixed to justify one of the commissioners at least in devoting his entire time to his duties. The public buildings should be thoroughly repaired, enlarged and improved; the Bureau of Agriculture should be abolished and its duties assigned to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and that institution be converted into a school of technology, where mining, mechanics, engineering, as well as agriculture may be taught. The building of an asylum for colored lunatics is urged and its immediate construction suggested. He wants the office of Inspector of Public Works and Institutions created, so that the State's property and interests may be better looked after; a special tax for the support of the State guard and a law inflicting a heavy penalty for the raising of military companies except under express authority.

He congratulates the State on her liberal direct appropriation for public education, which is greater than any other, with possibly two exceptions, reaching last year to \$1,247,798.40. The insurance department should be raised to the dignity of a separate and independent one, with the commissioner appointed by the executive.

The rapid increase of the out-put of coal, which last year amounted to 44,830,000 bushels, is very gratifying and every attention should be given to improving the sanitary condition of the mines and lessening the dangers of their operation. He recommends that any appropriation made for the branch penitentiary should be to complete the portion now under contract, before any attempt at enlarging it. The excellent condition of the Frankfort penitentiary is commended upon, the librarian is complimented and the suggestion made that the State should have a voice equal to the amount of stock she holds in selecting officers for turnpikes to protect her interests. Measures looking to preserving the existing forest from needless destruction and providing for the encouraging of planting trees, are suggested. He thinks the Secretary of State is too poorly paid and wants his salary increased to a sum commensurate with his duties. The elections under the local option law should be fixed so as not to occur on the day of any other election, since the objects are of a moral rather than of a political character. A special fund to be used for the detection of crime and arrest of criminals is suggested and the evils of special legislation appropriately discussed. Private bills cover 2163 pages of the Acts of the last Legislature and public acts but 274. The Rowan county lawlessness is commented on and deplored and a thorough investigation of the whole subject recommended with a view of taking such action as may best enforce the law and maintain the dignity and impartiality of the judiciary. He desires a severe penalty affixed for any failure of official duty and the judicial ejecting from office of such delinquents. He thinks that the attorney general should be made the head of a department of justice and that prosecuting attorneys be subordinate to and make full reports to it. The geological survey has been of incalculable advantage to the State and it ought to be liberally provided for, and the pay of the director increased. Barling the several suggestions for creating new offices and raising salaries, the people will be pleased with the message and proud of the grand old man whom they have placed in the high position which he so signally honors.

The Case of Mr. Davison.

At the meeting of the present General Assembly of Kentucky a protest against the seating of G. M. Davison as the member from Lincoln county was presented to the House of Representatives. Being a matter in which our readers are more or less concerned we publish the protest and the names of the signers. It reads as follows:

To the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Kentucky:
We, the undersigned citizens of Lincoln county, would respectfully protest against G. M. Davison taking his seat in the House of Representatives as the representative of this county, for the following reason: Because at the time of his alleged election in August, 1887, he held the office of master commissioner in the Lincoln Circuit Court under appointment of its October term, 1886, a copy of which accompanies this protest. He has since held the office, exercised its duties and received its emoluments and does to the date of this protest as shown by notices of sales advertised to be made by him as master commissioner aforesaid, copies of which are enclosed.

We have this protest on Art. 2, Sec. 27, of the Constitution and upon Chapl. 51, Sec. 6 of the General Statutes of Kentucky. W. G. WELCH, A. R. PENNY, W. P. WALTON, J. W. ALCOCK, THOMAS RICHARDS.
The only point made, it will be observed, is that Mr. Davison is, under the constitution of Kentucky, ineligible to this position, because of the fact that he is now, and was at the time of his election, Master Commissioner of the Lincoln Circuit Court. This will not, of course, be denied by him and the issue therefore is purely and solely one of law. If the two offices of representative and master commissioner can be held by the same person and at the same time, then Mr. Davison is our representative and we have naught to say against it. If, however, he cannot hold both offices without a violation of the fundamental law of the State, which every good citizen should defend, and which every member of the legislature is sworn to defend, then assuredly he is not the representative of this county and the House at Frankfort should so adjudge. The sovereign people surely have the power to prescribe the qualifications of their representatives, and just as they did prescribe in the constitution that no person should be a representative who was not 24 years of age or who had not been a citizen of the State two years, so they chose to prescribe, and for good and sound reasons, that no person could hold this office and another at the same time. Art. 2, Sec. 27 of the constitution says: "No person while he holds or exercises any office of profit under this commonwealth or under the government of the United States, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, except attorneys at law, justices of the peace and militia officers."

Sec. 6, Chap. 51 of the General Statutes, declares, "A person holding an office, post or employment under this State or the U. S., which is incompatible with a seat in the legislature, shall not be voted for as Senator or Representative until he has resigned his office, nor until a duplicate of his resignation has been filed in the court of the county of his residence, and all votes given for him before such resignation is so filed shall be void." The question thus is a simple one. Is the position of master commissioner "an office under the commonwealth," and is it an office of profit? That it is a post of "profit" can not be doubted. The eagerness with which it is sought, and the fees which litigants are by law compelled to pay to Commissioners, are quite conclusive of this point. Is it then an office under the commonwealth? To us it seems perfectly clear that it is. In the first place the Commissioner is created by law, and is not, as some affect to think, the mere creature of a circuit judge. "Each Circuit Court shall appoint a Master Commissioner for such court," Sec. 1, Chap. 75, General Statutes. The same section evidently thought it had created an office for it provides that the commissioner shall not "continue in office" more than four years. The same chapter enumerates the important duties of this office, provides for its fees, and requires the incumbent to execute a heavy bond, not to the judge, but "to the Commonwealth of Kentucky" for the faithful discharge of his duties. In the case of *Danlop vs. Kennedy* (10 Bush 540) our Court of Appeals, too, seemed to think it was an office, for in that case they speak of the master commissioner being regularly "inducted into office," of his being removed "from office," and also of his "term of office." Again, to a plain understanding it would seem that master commissioners are as much officers in the meaning of the constitution as are attorneys at law, and yet the framers of the constitution in the section above quoted evidently deemed attorneys "officers," because in the same section they thought it necessary to expressly except them from its operation. In short, to our mind, at least, there seems to be no doubt whatever that Mr. Davison as commissioner held an office of profit under the State when he was voted for as representative, and is therefore as plainly disqualified from taking his seat as if he were an un-naturalized foreigner or only 20 years of age. We may add that we are sustained in this view by the opinion of confessedly the first lawyer in the State.

Some foolish friend of Mr. Davison lately telegraphed a republican paper at Cincinnati that "the whole thing is the result of personal malice, and is simply an outrageous effort on the part of a lot of disgruntled politicians to 'oust a republican who has been fairly elected to office.'" This, as Miss Murdstone remarked to Miss Troiwood on a memorable occasion, is either insanity or intoxication. The gentlemen who signed the protest did so in language respectful both to Mr. Davison and to the legislature, and because they conceived it a duty, which, as citizens, they owed to the State, and as democrats they owed to their

party. They entertain toward that individual neither personal ill will nor the slightest envy of his double honor and his double "profit." But was he "fairly elected?" The answer will depend, not so much on one's politics, as upon one's morals. There were two candidates for the legislature that had been before the people for weeks—Dr. Pettus, the democratic nominee, and a so-called independent. The republicans had made no nomination. Mr. Davison, an active worker for the republican State ticket, and chairman of the county committee, sought the democratic nominee, voluntarily proffered his cordial support, and assured him again and again, indeed up to the last moment, that he had fixed his own party friends so that they would either not vote at all in the legislative race or vote for Dr. Pettus, and that he would be triumphantly elected. He sought some half dozen of Pettus' most active supporters and day after day made to them the same assurances. He was never announced at all as a candidate except by the tickets, at the heel of which his name had been secretly printed. He denied that he was a candidate or that he would be, until confronted with one of these tickets accidentally obtained the evening before the election. The people had no opportunity to canvass his fitness for the place, nor his views of public policy, if he had any, and many doubtless, in voting the republican ticket, furnished them at the polls, voted for him without being aware of it. In the light of these facts, which are notorious and indisputable, we dauntly venture to think that in the meaning attached to it by honorable people he was not fairly elected.

But the friends of Mr. Davison complain of this protest for the reason that everything short of felony is permissible in politics, and that Mr. Davison shrewdness in hoodwinking the democrats is rather creditable to him than otherwise. Very well, then. Adopting this somewhat erratic ethical view, why do you complain gentlemen? If it was fair in Davison to down us in August by strategy, isn't it equally fair for us to down him now, if we can, by law? Or has the cherished axiom suddenly become untrue that "what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander?"

Others are saying, as we learn, that it is too late now and this objection should have been made before the election. To these it is a sufficient answer to say that owing to the tactics of Mr. Davison, to which we have already referred, it was impossible to urge this or any other objection to him before the election.

We have thought it proper, and due the parties to the protest to say this much. The subsequent proceedings will interest no more than they should interest all other citizens who believe in upright methods and are jealous of their constitutional guarantees. The matter has now been called to the attention of the legislature. That body, representing the sovereignty of a great State, will, it is to be supposed, meet the question squarely and dispose of it impartially and justly. Whatever may be the outcome, the "disgruntled politicians," who have in good faith submitted the issue, can afford to preserve their tempers and keep on their stride.

Freebooters vs. Free Traders.

The conclusion is foregone. All speculation as to the character of the issue in the approaching campaign is past. As certainly as that water seeks its level, so surely do political questions adjust themselves to the temper and the necessities of the times. The day of mere sentiment is over and an era of economics is upon us. We are on the threshold of a readjustment of party lines. The question of the amount and the purpose of Federal taxation, and the method of its adjustment is now superseding all others; and political parties will arrange themselves on the one side or the other of the issues involved. Beginning with the goodly year of 1888, the democratic party should give forth no uncertain sound. Its principles rightly understood, its teachings fairly considered, its traditions honestly applied, jointly and severally inculcate the doctrine of the lowest rate of taxation compatible with the public need; the application of the fund raised by taxation to the maintenance of government and government only; and the imposition of tax upon those articles which can, with the least detriment to society, bear the burden of the levy. In a special sense, all taxation is an evil. It is a burden which the members of society take upon themselves in consideration of the benefits which government confers. What are these benefits? The protection which a government gives to a citizen in the peaceful enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

People are not presumed to have, in fact, they do not have any object in the formation of government other than the attainment of these ends. If each individual of a community could protect himself in those absolute rights as well without as with a government, then government would be a curse. But he needs an arm stronger than his own to guard his life against the assassin; to guard his liberty against the despot; to guard his property against the robber. This guard he is willing to pay for; his interest demands that he shall pay for it, and he does, in organized society, pay for it by paying taxes. In other words, the citizen buys his peace. Rob Roy levied a tribute on the low lands of Scotland. History calls it blackmail. But in consideration of it, this Highland chieftain not only refused to harry the lands of the lowland laird, but protected him against the raids of other freebooters. Government proceeds similarly. In true function is, not to give to the citizen, for it has nothing to give, but to reach forth its strong arm, nourished and sustained by the tribute (tax) exacted, and

protect the citizen in the enjoyment of that which is already his.

So it is that government is founded not in the virtues, but in the vices of mankind, and in this vicious state taxes are necessary because and only because government is necessary. It seems, therefore, irresistibly true—true both as a moral and a political proposition—that taxes should not be imposed beyond the amount which is absolutely necessary to maintain the government. If it were its proper office to foster one element of society at the expense of another; to require the doctor to pay tithes to the lawyer; to make the farmer feed the rheumatiser gratis; to compel the fiddler to furnish the room and the cat gut to the dancer, or, in fine, to pull the dirt from Jones' stalk of corn to fill up Brown's cabbage-head; then government should enlarge the range of taxation. But the true limit of legislation is reached before we go this far. In the history of every people there is a period of time antecedent to their organized government. In our own case, that period is almost within memory. Looking to the end of establishing a constitution, our forefathers, as we reverently call them, assembled to take counsel and concessions from each other. Suppose some one or more of them had said: Let us form a government for the general good under which the cardinal rights of every man is protected and which will, at the same time, require a certain portion of the community to pay a tribute to another portion. Would the constitution have ever been formed on such basis? Surely not! And yet that principle is exactly the one advocated by the republican party and by an inconsiderable number of traitors spying around in the democratic camp. Manufacturers are good things, and being so, they are able to stand of their own strength. Religion is a good thing—better in fact than certain protected industries—but government ought not and cannot tax the people for its support. Even doctors may be considered a fairly decent sort of people, engaged in practicing an honorable profession. As a class, they are considered somewhat necessary to a community. But when the public health is distressingly good, and the profession becomes financially as weak as the "infant industries" of a young country, should the government hasten to its relief by enacting a law that the mercantile, agricultural and manufacturing elements of the community shall pay a tribute to keep it out of bankruptcy?

The Interior Journal has a modest pretension to being a public institution. It continues to stumble along the highway of journalistic life at \$2 per annum, furnishing its proprietor a cold potato for his supper and a clean shirt on Sunday morning. In its impetuous way of thinking, it has the vanity to believe that it is of some advantage to its home people. Would it not be well to have, for its special benefit, a chapter of protective legislation—say, an act compelling each subscriber to pay the proprietor, in addition to the subscription price, a bonus of 50 cents? It is an "infant industry"; it gives employment to wage workers; it furnishes reading matter to the people, and it even publishes daily forecasts of the weather. Come, give us legislative protection! Do not make light of one industry and flesh of another!

Seriously, these are the principles contended for by the advocates of a protective tariff. Let those who advocate a system of such gross inequality and bald injustice arrange themselves in line with the statesman from Maine. True democracy will have none of it. We must count it all clean and all clean! What harm is that we are called free traders? It is well. Let us accept the name. It is of noble significance. Freedom to seek the means of the world; freedom to carry the flag of American commerce into every sea; freedom to advance the standards of American civilization beyond all known borders; freedom of trade; freedom of speech; freedom of the press; freedom of religion—these are the offspring of free institutions, the vital virtues which guard the holy fires of civil liberty.

Bearing a banner consecrated to these principles, defeat under it would be preferable to victory under Rancidism. A victory based on legalized thievery would, in its lasting shame and infamy, severely be overshadowed by the disgraceful victories which the cruelty of the Duke of Alva achieved him to achieve in the Netherlands. The battle is now on! Soldiers and camp followers to the rear!

Move out the women and children and home guards—the assault is ordered! "Forward, brave champions, to the fight!" "Sound trumpets—loud demand the right!"

The promotion of Mr. Stuart R. Knott from assistant Vice President Smith to the position of General Traffic Agent of the entire L. & N. System, is most thoroughly deserved. He is an excellent railroad man, exceedingly able and accommodating, and all who know him will rejoice at his rise. W. A. Kelland will be Mr. Smith's chief clerk in the future.

Our dear friend, Morgan Craft, was no elected assistant clerk of the House, but he still holds the more honorable and exalted position of editor of a capital newspaper, one for which he is very eminently fitted and which he fills with credit to himself and to the delight of his pursues and his friends.

The public debt reduction for December is over \$15,000,000 and the reduction for the calendar year \$117,016,000. The country seems to be doing pretty well notwithstanding the demorais in power.

THERE are now 11,222 pensioners in Kentucky, an increase of 2,357 during the year. The total amount disbursed by the Louisville agency is \$2,380,044.99

Attention, Please.

—We desire to call your attention to our fresh and—

Complete Line of Groceries

Of every description, which we keep constantly on hand, and ask you to come and examine it as well as

Our Stock of Hardware,

Which no retail house can compete with. While you stand, we will show you 1b

Oliver Chilled and Imperial Plows,

We are agents for, the best in the market; also the

IMPROVED WATER ELEVATOR,

Something new and novel and the finest thing of the kind in use. In one line of Hoisting and Cook Stoves, we can please the most fastidious in both price and make, and especially in Hoisting Stoves, we wish to show you something excellent. Of course we keep Lion, Cement, Sails, &c., and in fact there is scarcely anything we haven't got in anything near our line. Come in when you see it and we shall be delighted to make it pleasant for you. Very truly,

HOCKER & BRIGHT.

F. REID. W. H. HIGGINS, Sec'y and Treas. A. C. SINE, Sup't.

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Sash, Doors and Blinds always in Stock.

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MACK HUFFMAN, Proprietor.



Will always have on hand a large and select line of Furniture and Undertaker's Goods. My prices will be as low as such goods can be bought in the cities. Give me a trial and you will be convinced that I sell lower than the lowest.

PLEASE OBSERVE

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—HAVE—

A FULL ASSORTMENT!

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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware.

Having secured the services of C. F. KENT, a practical Watchmaker with many years' experience, all work will be done with neatness and dispatch, fully insured. Spectacles and Eye Glasses to suit the eye.

Queen and Crescent Route.

(Cincinnati New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway.)

Shortest and Quickest Line to New Orleans, Florida, South East, Texas, Cuba, South West.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE IN EFFECT OCT. 2, '87.

READ DOWN.				READ UP.			
TRAFFIC SOUTH.		STATIONS		TRAFFIC NORTH.		STATIONS	
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8
Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.
7:55 a.m.	4:05 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	4:05 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	4:05 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
11:25 a.m.	7:40 p.m.	11:25 a.m.	7:40 p.m.	11:25 a.m.	7:40 p.m.	11:25 a.m.	7:40 p.m.
1:05 p.m.	9:20 p.m.	1:05 p.m.	9:20 p.m.	1:05 p.m.	9:20 p.m.	1:05 p.m.	9:20 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	6:10 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:10 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:10 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:10 a.m.
9:30 p.m.	9:15 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:15 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:15 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:15 a.m.
11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
11:55 p.m.	11:55 p.m.	11:55 p.m.	11:55 p.m.	11:55 p.m.	11:55 p.m.	11:55 p.m.	11:55 p.m.

Main Road for Sleeping Cars on all through trains.

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New Goods for Fall and Winter,

Comprising the best in the market, which will be

Gotten Up in Style and Make Second to None in City or Country

Give Me a Trial.

H. C. RUPLEY.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

The free use of salt has often proved effective in the treatment of fever and ague. The simultaneous application of hot water to the back of the neck and the feet often cures headache.

Equal parts of linseed oil and lime water applied with cotton batting is the best treatment for burns.

A child may be broken by drinking a pint of scalding milk, in which has been stirred a spoonful of ginger, taken just when the child comes on.

In measles the greater danger lies in taking cold, which is apt to induce inflammation of the lungs, and injury to the eyes from overuse or exposure to too strong a light.

A glass, tastefully-laid table is a pleasure to the eye and often induces one with a poor appetite to try and eat. The service may be poor, but, if neat, will go a long way toward creating contentment.

Browned potatoes to be served with turkey are prepared thus: Parboil the potatoes in their skins, then peel, cut in half and lay in the pan with the turkey half an hour before serving, basting them liberally.

Strawberries have long been used, not only for iced beverages, but have been successfully used for a number of years. It is placed in the boiler and left there, the seeds falling off in flakes, which should be at once removed.

For burns or scalds, nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. If it is so, as a wash for a burn, then add a little oil and being always at hand can be applied immediately.

It is said on good authority that oil is a preventive of dyspepsia. Americans have a fixed inversion to salad oils and a great many to fat of all kinds, yet it is an undoubted truth that the free use of oils in food aids the digestion.

In making tea it will be found that straining before heating gives unusual delicacy to the flavor. This follows the steeping, of course; a teaspoonful of tea having been first steeped three minutes in just enough boiling water to cover it, when the full amount is added.

To provide proper food for a sick person it is indispensable that the nurse should know something of the effect of different forms of food on the human system, what kinds are best adapted to repair the waste of disease, and how they can be administered to obtain the best result.

COLLARS.—Cut away the fat and gristle from a pound and a half of round steak, then chop it fine and place in a saucepan with a pint of hot water; just as it reaches the boiling point move to a part of the stove where it will barely simmer; cook it slowly thus for one hour, then add a teaspoonful salt, a large pinch of pepper and simmer another hour; season and serve hot.

VERY often invalids are disinclined to the exertion of lifting the head to partake of a nourishing drink. Let them have their way. A bent glass tube, sold for five cents at the apothecary's, is not a sign of extreme illness or weakness, except that the head may rest low. It simply means comfort, and the invalid need not be disturbed by a sick headache or extreme fatigue, but can take the beverage provided without a change of position.

FRUIT PUDDING.—Soak one cup of stale bread crumbs in one pint of hot milk, add one tablespoonful of butter, one cup of sugar, one salt-spoonful of salt, and spice to taste. When cool, add three eggs, well beaten. Add two cups of fruit, either chopped apples, raisins, currants, canned peaches or apricots. When using canned fruit, drain it from the syrup, and use the latter in making a sauce. Vary the sugar according to the fruit. Turn in to a buttered pudding mold and steam two hours.

TO MAKE a fine rice pudding, take one cupful boiled rice, three cupfuls milk, three quarters of a cupful sugar, one tablespoonful cornstarch, two eggs and flavoring. Dissolve the cornstarch first with a little milk and then stir in the remainder of the milk; add the yolks of eggs and the sugar beaten together, now put over the fire, and when hot add the rice. Stir until thick as custard then take off and add extract. Put in a pudding dish and place it in the oven. Now beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add a little sugar and flavoring. Take the pudding from the oven when colored a little, spread the froth over the top and return it to the oven for five minutes to give the froth a delicate coloring.

MILK BREAD.—Scald a pint of milk and turn it in to a bread pan, and butter and salt when cool, add half a cup of yeast, and sufficient flour to make a stiff batter. Beat thoroughly until very light. Cover and set in a warm place over night. In the morning turn in flour to make a stiff dough. Then turn on the bread boiler and knead quickly until the dough is perfectly smooth. Put back in a bread pan and cover. Set to rise until it doubles in bulk. When light turn out on the board, divide in halves, mold in to loaves, put in greased pans and stand until very light. Bake in a moderate oven one hour.

ODD INDUSTRIES.

A COTTON-SEED oil mill in Arkansas, erected at a cost of \$200,000, is crushing seed at the rate of two hundred tons a day.

AN establishment in New York makes a business of selling ancient household furnishings. This business is carried on in what is called a "Hall of Records," in connection with the looking up of genealogical records.

A NUMBER of European manufacturers have entered into the production of a new fiber known as "fiber in a box" from a shrub growing in India, until recently held to be useless. This fiber promises to rank with jute in the manufacture of sackings.

RITZERS are in great demand by taxidermists to stuff for ornamental purposes. Another use to which the felins are devoted is the manufacture of carriage robes. Much of the fur used in trimming garments is also obtained from the common domestic animal.

By means of electricity the most attractive leather surfaces are now imitated to perfection. The process is similar to that by which electrotype plates are made, a shell of copper being precipitated upon the surface to be imitated, from which shell an impression is obtained.

A CONCERN in New York State is engaged in the manufacture of an imitation tobacco from paper. The paper, on reaching the tobacco warehouse, is repeatedly soaked in a strong decoction of the plant. It is then cut up and pressed in molds, which give to each sheet the venation of the genuine leaf tobacco. So close is the imitation that expert tobacco men and habitual smokers have been deceived.

PHOTOGRAPHS in the East are making a specialty of taking the pretty hands and wrists of women. Hands are photographed on glass negatives in the same manner as ordinary pictures are made. The hand, wrist and forearm are placed against a dark background in a strong light, in front of the camera. The negative exposure of a few minutes is then made. Black velvet makes an excellent background. All the beautiful curves and dimples of the hand are clearly shown.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

At Vienna, O., a rich coal vein has been struck. Block coal has been found recently at Warren, O.

Kokomo, Ind., is to have a horse-shoe nail factory of 300,000 pounds annual capacity.

A lack of houses at Redfield, O., prevents the employment of all the miners wanted.

Emm (Pa.) K. of L. are pushing Sabbath observance. Six days a week is all man should labor.

The co-operative glass-works at Beaver Falls, Pa., has been a success beyond expectations.

Wells-drillers at Millington, Ill., got six feet of coal at 125 feet depth. A drive-well at Oliver's Grove, near Melvin, got coal at thirteen feet.

A four-foot vein of excellent coal has been found in the Carleton shaft, near Kinsman, Ill., eighteen feet below the thirty-inch vein they have been trying to work.

The Pheebie Steel Works, at Bessemer, Col., are operated to full capacity, employing between six and seven hundred men. The steel department is turning out standard rails for the Colorado Midland Railway to be laid on the Aspen extension.

Hertex and Butte capitalists have secured control of the Spangler coal mines, near Livingston, Montana, and a company has been formed and will erect coke ovens. The plant is now turning out ten cars of coke per day, which is consumed by the Helena mining and reducing works at Wickes and Toston.

The Knights of Labor iron-workers have completed the organization by the election of the following officers: Master Workman, Thomas Clark; Worthy Foreman, John Mahan; Treasurer, John Finerty; Financial and Recording Secretary, John W. Boulanger.

The mine inspector of Kentucky states that the coal output of the State for the year ending July 1, 1887, was 4,538,088 first classed three minutes in just enough boiling water to cover it, when the full amount is added.

AN organization of clergymen has been recently formed in New York, under the name of the "Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor." The constitution of the organization declares that God is the sole owner of the earth, man being but the steward of God's bounties.

A CHARTER has been granted to the Kansas City and Sabine Pass Coal and Iron Co., the principal place of which will be at Kansas City. The company has capital stock of \$5,000,000, and is now building extensive iron and steel works in Kansas City, and will soon begin the erection of other similar plants.

The workers at the celebrated glass-works at Baccarat, France, having noticed for a long time that the hydrofluoric acid they employed in etching had good effects on the health of consumptive persons, a French physician has investigated the matter, and it is now employed in the treatment of phthisical patients with great success.

The American Glass-Worker says that several Baltimore capitalists have been consulting with the officers of the American Flint Glass-Workers Union in regard to starting five of the idle factories in the West on the co-operative plan in the event of a strike in the glassware branch. No definite action has as yet been taken. The proposition is still open.

The North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company have just finished an order for steel rails of a peculiar pattern. The rails are sixteen feet ten inches long, with a grooved or corrugated surface. They are to be used in paving a street in Chicago. The order was for fifty tons. The rails will be laid a few inches apart, and the space between them will be filled with a patent composition. The pavement is intended for streets in which there is much heavy tramping.

THREE million women in the United States work for money. Of these, 600,000 are agricultural laborers, mainly in the cotton fields of the South. 600,000 are employed in manufacturing, while 500,000 are in the laundries in the country insist that the "Chinese must go." 280,000 are milliners, and 200,000 find employment as dressmakers, and 100,000 are saleswomen, teachers, telegraph operators, typewriters, book-keepers, typesetters and nurses. There are 2,500 female physicians.

THEY TABOOED RICE.

How a New York Lady Cured Her Husband of Farting.

Woman's wit is often more than a match for man's vaunted ability to take care of himself, remarks the Chicago Tribune. Of the force of this observation a certain New Yorker is now more fully convinced than ever. During the recent performances of a popular burlesque company at one of the New York theaters he became so annoyed though purely Platonic admiration of a Miss Rice, the bright particular star in the galaxy of fun-makers. This mighty passion at the theater and his fondness for dispatching bouquets to the object of his admiration soon became known and read of by all the men in his set, and in some way or other came to the knowledge of his wife. Instead of growing domestic, the domestic woman, partner of his joys and sorrows, quietly organized a little scheme for his education. One morning he found her face him at the breakfast-table a dish of rice. The same old dish greeted him at dinner and supper. In some form or other a part in an appearance at every meal for a week. Becoming rather monotonous at last, he gently remonstrated with his better half on the subject. "My dear," said the "rice" lady, "it is very nice, and I do not intend to have a change. Now, having had rice every day for a week, is it not possible to have something else?" "Why, certainly, my dear," was the cool response; "but from what I have been told and seen I was under the impression that you were very fond of Rice." The husband by this time saw which way the wind was blowing, and was making some change, the identical dish was returned to him after the absence of nine years. "Rice" immediately took his coat to the jeweler's and had it transformed into a watch-chain, where it now does duty.

The Career of a Time.

Mr. J. E. Harrell, better known as "Si," vouches for the following facts, says the Birmingham (Ga.) Post. About ten years ago he killed a beef, and in the way of the beef he found a silver dime and a half of brass. He thinks the dime must have been an old pocket-book containing the coin. Mr. Harrell told the dime and brought it up, and found that it bore the date of 1852, the year of his birth. He therefore put a mark upon it, intending to keep it. However, the dime was spent or lost, and ever since "Si" has been looking out for it. Strange to relate a few days ago, while Harrell was making some change, the identical dime was returned to him after the absence of nine years. "Si" immediately took his coat to the jeweler's and had it transformed into a watch-chain, where it now does duty.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCES.

AN English gentleman aged eighty years, together with another gentleman is reported to have broken the thirty-mile record at tandem bicycling. The old gentleman did a quarter-mile in forty-nine seconds.

Great excitement was occasioned in Amsterdam, N. Y., the other day by the fall of an immense acroite in one of the principal streets. The heavenly visitant is said to have weighed three tons and when it fell buried itself deeply in the ground.

In a lake near Wallingford, Conn., a strange duel was witnessed not long ago by several persons. It was between two huge turtles weighing at least fifty pounds each. The combat lasted ten minutes and was terminated only by the spectators who sought to capture one of the reptiles.

Next Edison, Pa., the other day a large hawk was seen to attack and carry off a large cat. The animal battled desperately, compelling the bird to release him. As he was falling the hawk swooped down and caught him, but to his sorrow, for the cat turned and sinking his teeth into the hawk's neck, brought it to earth a dead bird.

A CLEVELAND lately went into his pulpit wearing a pair of trousers which had been hanging in the wardrobe for some time. In the midst of his sermon, as was his habit, he thrust his hand into his trousers-pocket. He paused suddenly and drew out his hand and in it he tightly clutched a nest of young mice. Throwing them under the pulpit he resumed his theme.

A man met with a singular accident a few days ago while standing at a hotel in the city. In a somnambulist state he jumped from a second-story window into a narrow passage-way between two buildings, and became so tightly wedged in that it took the combined efforts of two men to get him out. Beyond the terrible squeeze he got he was uninjured.

AN account is given of the swallowing of a turtle by a young lady of Chicago. She was taken sick in an unconscionable manner and was attended for some time by her physician to whom her case was a puzzle. One day, not long since, she vomited a turtle an inch in diameter which, it was thought, she had swallowed in a glass of water taken in the dark from a hydrant. Her protracted illness and the shock proved fatal.

PROGRESS IN MECHANICS.

There are at present in course of construction in the South, seven cotton-mills which together will occasion an outlay of over three million dollars.

A scheme for the training of carriage draughtsmen has become an assured feature of the trade-school of New York. The school is intended to take the place as far as possible, of the old system of apprenticeship.

A CONCERN in Germany has introduced paving-blocks called Iron-brick. These are made of ground slate and clay and iron-ore. The composition is moistened with a solution of sulphate of iron, pressed, dried and baked.

GLASS-workers in Belgium are contemplating the use of rollers in the manufacture of various articles. Sheets of glass heated to a certain temperature will by the use of the rollers be converted into the desired shapes.

FRENCH manufacturers have brought the papier-mache process up to a state of high perfection. Objects almost innumerable are now made of it. It is turned into indestructible balls and beads, and fashioned into stands, caskets, etc.

A machine for the manufacture of continuous tin plates incorporated with steel has been patented by a Jersey City inventor. The plates are rolled first hot, then cold, and polished. This gives a hard and durable sheet of a superior quality.

A TELEPHONE without a receiver, thus doing away with much yelling and noise, has been practically introduced in this country. The words are conveyed by the motion of a lever, which with a sensitive apparatus which is pressed to the neck.

A CLOCK has been invented, and is coming into use in Europe, which is warranted by its manufacturers to run for five years without either winding or regulation. The Belgian government placed one in a railway station in 1881, sealed with the government seal, and it has kept perfect time ever since.

ONE of the finest and most powerful tools that mechanical science has yet achieved has just been finished at Millisleepe for the French navy. It is a two-cylinder universal lathe, which is complete machine shop in itself, being capable of performing the most varied operations—such as mortising, slitting, boring and moulding—with the most perfect accuracy. It is wonderfully adapted to the delicate and complicated working of pieces for armor-plating for modern war vessels. Its weight is more than 340 tons, and it is driven by an engine of 25-horsepower.

TRANSPIRING ABROAD.

During the last year the Argentine Republic received 120,000 immigrants from Europe. These are principally from Italy, Germany and Sweden.

A NEW canal is projected between the Dvina and Pechora rivers, in Russia. It is thought that the cost will approximate five million dollars.

THIRTY were recently shipped from France five hundred of the worst kinds of criminals. The convicts were locked up in cages and carried by water to the penal colony of Cayenne.

A "Moral and Missionary Academy" has been organized in Madagascar by English and Norwegian missionaries to secure to native students a greater variety and thoroughness of instruction. Here the medical curriculum extends over five years.

WITHIN a year a great many deaths have occurred among the young farmers in the eastern part of Croatia. Investigation developed the fact that the deceased were in most cases very young and that they had been poisoned by their wives for their houses and lands.

The total consumption of coffee in Great Britain is about 33,000,000 pounds yearly. The amount of tea used is less than 2,000,000 pounds for the same length of time. China is drawn upon for the bulk of the tea supply. India and Ceylon furnishing about one-quarter the amount.

All vehicles in the Highlands of Scotland are provided with brakes, to be used in the descents, the pony chaise having one as well as the four-horse coach. The natives treat their horses up hill and walk them down, and are amazed at Americans who always reverse the order in the matter of up and down-hill travel.

AMSTERDAM manufacturers handle each week about twenty thousand carats of diamonds. These are mostly the property of Paris and London dealers. There are over seven thousand persons employed in the diamond industry in that city, receiving an aggregate of three million dollars per annum in wages.

AN Anglo-American syndicate has undertaken the engineering of vast enterprises in Peru. The syndicate is to become responsible for \$80,000,000 of Peruvian bonds, and are given control of the railways of the State for thirty-six years. It is said that \$200,000,000 are to be expended in the extension of railways into the mining regions.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and whiteness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold with the multitude of low test, shoddy weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 100 West Street, New York.

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STANFORD, KENTUCKY.
Well Drillers and Pump Adjusters.
Wells drilled to order and pumps furnished at factory prices. 243-1f

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DENTIST,
Stanford, Kentucky.
Office on Lancaster street, next door to Evanson's Journal office. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M. Artificial teeth administered. 154-17f.

DR. S. C. DAVIS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Mt. Vernon, Ky.
Office next door to Whitcomb's Drug Store. Special attention given to diseases of children. 277-1f

J. M. PERKINS,
BANDMAN, Ky., May, 1887.
Albright & Martin beg to inform their many friends and customers of the change in firm name to
MARTIN & PERKINS.

The new firm hopes not only to sustain the reputation of the old, but intends to make many improvements in the manufacture of tobacco which will be to the interest of our customers. We will devote special attention to our Natural Leaf Cigars of Kentucky's best leaf. Thanking you for past favors and asking for a continuation of your trade, we remain,
Respectfully yours,
MARTIN & PERKINS.

WM. AYRES,
JAN. G. OLIVE is
Notary Public

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Rooms 3 and 5, Chamber Block 194-17f

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Formerly of Stanford, has opened a Purchasing Agency in Cincinnati and all orders to her at 127 West 14th street, will receive personal and prompt attention. She will make a specialty of Dress goods, but will receive orders for Furniture, Lamps and in fact everything one could wish. The patronage of the ladies of this section especially solicited. 202-1f

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Having rented the stable on Depot street, I am prepared to train and break horses on reasonable terms. Country day and night trade solicited.
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THE BOOT & SHOE MAKER.
Is now prepared with a good stock and an additional workman to do any kind of work in his line promptly and in the best manner. Give him a trial. Shop on Lancaster street. 277f

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I, the undersigned, have in Danville, Ky., a new Training Stable, and am prepared to break and train horses either to saddle or to trot, and say to the people of Lincoln and adjoining counties if you have a horse that you want broke, trained or sold, and will bring it to me, I will guarantee satisfaction; will do my best with your stock. You have a horse you want sold, bring it to me, as we have the second best market in the State.
JOHN JOHNSON.

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W. A. FORT, Sup't.,
Stanford Miller Mill Co.

Florence Washing Machine.
I have bought the right to sell the Florence Washing Machine and am now prepared to furnish all who wish to save their clothes from the rubbing and tearing incident to the old process of washing. Take one and try it and be convinced. I will not worry you about buying unless you are fully satisfied with the merits.

The undersigned, having purchased the Florence Washing Machine, and after a thorough trial, we take pleasure in adding our testimony as to its worth, and without hesitation pronounce it a success in every particular, doing all that is claimed for it.

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Live Louisville, 7:00 p.m. 5:50 a.m.
Ark. Lexington, 10:35 p.m. 11:50 a.m.
White Sulph. Springs, 6:10 a.m.
Charlottesville (V. M. J.), 5:10 p.m. 11:40 a.m.
Richmond, 5:50 p.m. 3:50 p.m.
Newport News, 10:35 a.m. 8:35 p.m.
Old Point Comfort, 11:00 a.m. 7:00 p.m.
Norfolk, 11:40 a.m. 7:40 p.m.
Washington, 9:10 p.m. 11:25 p.m.
Baltimore, 11:25 p.m. 11:25 p.m.
Philadelphia, 3:00 a.m. 3:00 a.m.
New York, 6:20 a.m. 6:20 a.m.

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ADDITIONAL TRAINS.—No. 11, daily except Sunday, leave City Hill 1:41 a.m. Mt. Vernon 7:00 a.m.; arrive Lexington 8:55 a.m.; arrive at Cincinnati via Winchester 11:35 a.m.
No. 12, daily except Sunday, leave Cincinnati 2:00 p.m.; Lexington 8:55 p.m.; arrive Mt. Vernon 7:13 p.m.; arrive City Hill 8:20 p.m.
No. 5, daily, leave City Hill 7:00 a.m.; arrive Lexington 8:55 p.m.; arrive Ash and 5:49 p.m.; Columbus 11:17 p.m.

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